

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1837.

To SPORTSMEN.—The Weekly Herald today will contain the series of reports of the Long Island races, furnished by an "old Turfman." They are the best now published, and will be continued.

PRIZE ARTICLES.—Two or three prize articles, received from the EVENING CHRONICLE, and published, are not yet paid for. The money, in specie, is all ready. Next week, we shall look over the list of articles still on hand, and see if any more deserve the premium. If so, we shall publish and pay. N. B. No wonder that the penny papers are savage against us. Poor devils they can't afford to pay for their gin slings. They must go on tick, or beg at Boyden's bar.

THE SHAMSTRESS.—A meeting was held last night at Concert Hall, to form a Society. In the CHRONICLE this evening will be a full account.

## Important—Seven days later.

We have at last important accounts by the Pennsylvania, to the 25th from Liverpool, and 24th from London. Things were far a favorable aspect. The following are the accounts.

LIVERPOOL, April 25th.—During the last week, there has been some extensive failures amongst the holders of Cotton and other articles of depreciated produce. The dead loss has been frightful. All the failures for the last fortnight have arisen from this cause.

The Sheffield trade suffered considerably, but not to the extent of many others. The table knive trade suffered most.

The plague on the 25th ult. was ceasing at Constantinople.

At Manchester the pressure had begun to produce serious difficulties. A mob for several days paraded the streets and demanded bread of the shopkeepers, which in most cases was given them.

The particulars of the most gratifying arrangements made by the Bank of the United States, equally for the accommodation of the American merchants and the trade of this country, will be found in another column. This bold substitution of the undoubted credit of the Bank of the United States, in the European markets, for the doubtful credits of private firms, has already had a wonderful effect in Liverpool, and no doubt in London. The remittances in these bills are as good as cash, minus the interest, and as they must, at the end of the period for which the bills are drawn, be paid in cash, they will have the double effect of bringing specie back to this country, and of enabling the Americans to pay their debts in the same manner.

Had not the managers of that "never sufficiently to be vilified monster" of the Jackson men, the United States Bank, hit upon this plan of payment, all persons indebted to the United States, would either have been compelled to remit gold immediately, or to have failed. In the ruinous crash produced by this state of things, out of ten houses possibly one might have been able to scrape together gold in time, while the remaining nine, even though solvent, had failed. The arrangement, therefore, though a great advantage to the Americans, is not less great to the merchants and manufacturers of England, a large portion of whom will now obtain their debt at once.

The United States bills brought by the Shakspeare and the Orpheus on Saturday, are principally, if not entirely, payable at the house of Baring Brothers, in London. Considerable quantities of them have been sold to some of the principal Liverpool bankers, at the rate of 95 for the 100, that is, at their full nominal value, deducting five per cent per annum for interest. It is not probable, from the very improving state of the money market, that they will shortly be sold for 95 1/2, the 100, or even 96. They were bought in New York at seven per cent premium, and adding to that premium five per cent interest, it gives a course of exchange of 112 1/2 on this country.

It would be a great error to suppose that the immediate consequences of this arrangement are the only beneficial ones likely to result from it. By saving the merchants of America from ruin, it will save thousands of the working classes of England from poverty and misery. Had the Bank of the United States allowed the most extensive market for English goods to go to ruin, and all the established commercial relations between the two countries to be broken up, the manufacturers of England would have received a blow from which they would not have recovered for several years. Under this arrangement the demand for British goods will continue steady, if not brisk, and in a very moderate time will regain a considerable part of its former activity.

Upon the whole we may congratulate our readers on a considerable improvement in the state and prospects of trade, and though many difficulties have still to be encountered, yet they are less formidable than they were a few days ago, and there is increased strength to meet them.

LONDON, April 24.—The Paris papers of Saturday have reached us by the ordinary express. They are destitute of news of importance.

The renewed general discussion of the supplies required for Algeria, in the Chamber of Deputies, was remarkable for the energy with which M. Thiers advocated the redemption of the French occupation of Africa to Algeria, Boas, and Oran. "The holding of which would insure to France the guardianship, nay, almost the possession, of the Mediterranean, and which would, in the event of war, secure to her enormous power." M. De Lamartine contended for a civil instead of a military government of the colony, and ultimately declared that he would vote against the supply demanded for a new expedition against Constantine. The Chamber then adjourned.

Leaving this question aside for the moment, the opposition journalists directed their attention on Saturday to the demands made of the Chambers, of an additional million per annum for the Duke of Orleans, of a million in honor for an outfit, and for a jointure of 300,000 francs for his Royal Highness's intended consort, contending that the discussion (fixed for Saturday), had been so hurried on, lest the country should, as in the case of the upstart demanded for the Duke de Nemours, declare its hostility to the measure, and compel its withdrawal.

The proceedings in the trial of the assassin Messier, and his (alleged) accomplices Lavaux and Lucaze, before the Court of Peers, were, on Friday evening adjourned over to Saturday, on which day (at noon) they were resumed.

The foreign news contained in the papers before us is also unimportant. Letters from Vienna, dated the 14th instant, stated that the Archduke Palatine was once more declared to be in danger. Accounts from Constantinople of the 25th ult. stated that commercial distress in that city was increasing. A French house had failed for a large sum. Frederick Charles, reigning Prince of the house of Saxe-Weitzstein-Hohenstein, died on the 8th instant, aged 72, in the 42d year of his reign, after long and severe suffering from dropsy in the chest. A new shock of an earthquake was felt in some of the cities of Switzerland on the night of the 19th inst.

A paragraph in the *Ventian Gazette*, of the 13th instant, states that a dreadful fire broke out in one of the principal warehouses of Trieste, on the night of the 11th and 12th, which had caused the loss of some lives, and property to the amount of several millions.

The last accounts from Athens, dated the 19th ult., received in Smyrna on the 26th, stated that since Count Armand's departure, the influence of England in Greece has fallen to the lowest point.—The British Ambassador, Mr. Lyons, is represented as exceedingly discontented, and had, it was said, threatened to withhold the payment of the third instalment of the loan. The Royal decree, dispensing with a knowledge of the German language by the public functionaries, had given great satisfaction to the National party, who already indulged in the hope of seeing "its idol Coletti" recalled from Paris, and placed at the head of the Home Department. The difficulties started by the Catholics of Naxos had been arranged.

MONEY MARKET, Saturday Evening.—It becomes every day more clear that the state and prospects of our money market depend upon the news from America, and that appearances constantly change here as the character of that intelligence changes. It has been for the most part of a very gloomy description, but some gleam of hope has been derived today from the fact of the banks at New Orleans having consented to assist the houses which were in difficulty there, for these failures pressed in the first instance with the

greatest severity upon New York, and if the merchants of that place were left to sustain that additional weight, there could be little hope of their fulfilling also the engagements they are under to the English merchants. With that weight removed, it is not by any means certain that they will go safe through, so that the hope which the temporary assistance at New Orleans has produced may turn out in the end to be quite fallacious. The private accounts from New York show that they were not aware of the worst state to which the money market in London had been brought, nor consequently of the full extent of the ordeal through which the merchants would have to pass—that to send either bills or produce would be in fact to no purpose, and that nothing but specie, which it is impossible for them to procure to the amount required, will do. There was an eager look out kept today for further news, but it did not reach the city during the hours of business. It was intimated, however, that the Shakspeare, New York packet, which was to have left that city on the 30th ult., five days after the St. Andrew, was spoken of off Holyhead at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, bearing down for the Mersey. A letter had also been received at the North and South American Coffee House announcing that the Orpheus, with advices of the 1st inst. was off Holyhead. The wind was fair.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The intelligence received last night from New York, as soon as it became generally known this morning, gave the greatest satisfaction to commercial men. The promptitude with which the Bank of the United States and the banks of New York and Philadelphia came forward to support credit, which had received so terrible a shock by the advices received from Liverpool of the 4th of March, is the theme of universal praise. A large amount of the bonds issued by the American banks has come into the hands of our merchants, and they promise to be a favorite description of security. Confidence, which had been affected by the previous advices from the United States, showed symptoms of revival, and the belief that the American merchants would not only be able to meet all the demands upon them, but even to meet some portion of those demands by the transmission of specie. In the course of the day the failure of a house in the American trade was announced. The house in question sustained, it is understood, serious losses by the importation of cotton about two years ago—losses which have, doubtless, been increased by the recent failures in New Orleans.

AMERICAN STOCKS, APRIL 20.—New York five, 1837, 93; Mississippi sixes, 1861-71, 104; Pennsylvania fives, 1865-95; do. do. 96 1/2; U. S. Bank shares, 23 1/2; 6d. a 24; Florida sixes, 1858-64 94; N. Y. Life and Trust Co. 97; Alabama fives, 1863, 90 a 91; Indiana fives, 1852, 90 a 91; Maryland sixes, 1870, 105; Louisiana fives, 1844-52, 96 1/2; do. do. 1844-9, 95; Bank of Louisiana 24 1/2 a 24 1/2; Canada Bonds, fives, 1855, 100 a 101.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, 23d April, 1837. The business of our Cotton market this week has been moderate, the sales of all kinds amounting to about 15,000 bales, at prices pretty similar to those of last week. We make some trifling changes in our quotations, which ought to have been made in our circular of the 15th instant. The sales, as follows:—

10 Sea Island, 2s. 2d. a 2s. 6d.; 10 Stained do. 8 1/2 d; 3520 Upland, 5s. 7 1/2 d; 6000 Orleans, 5s. 9 d; 1270 Tennessee and Mobile, 6s. 1 1/2 d; 600 Pernambuco, 8s. 9 d; 600 Bahia and Maccia, 6s. 9 d; 130 Maranhao, 8s. 9 d; 20 Demarara, 12s. 30 Languira, 3s. 8 1/2 d; 400 Peruvian, 7 1/2 d; 150 Carthagena, 5s. 5 1/2 d; 250 Egyptian, 5s. 9 1/2 d; 20 Madras, 5s. 9 d; 800 Surat, 3s. 6 1/2 d; 300 Bengal, 3s. 4 1/2 d; 130 Orleans and Mobile 5s. 5 1/2 d, (by auction.) Total, 15,140 bales.

Of which speculators took about 750 American; and export buyers, 1000 American, 10 Madras, 400 Surat, and 500 Bengal. Yesterday 50 clean and 400 stained Sea Island, 130 Orleans and Mobile, 185 Demarara, 300 Manilla, and some other odds and ends were brought forward by auction, but almost all with drawn for the want of satisfactory bidding. Sea Islands are reduced in value. The chief sales made in Upland and Mobile have been at 6d to 7d; and in Orleans, from 5d to 7d.

The import of all sorts of cotton into the Kingdom, since the 1st January, amounts to 423,000 tons, against 366,000 received during the same period last year, and of American separately we have received 327,000 against 260,000 bales. The stock at this port at present estimated appears to be about 290,000 against 150,000, and of American, separately, we appear to have 100,000 against 95,000 bales, held at this time in 1836. The following are our present quotations:—

Upland, ordinary to middling fair 5d. a 6d.; fair to good fair, 6s. 6 1/2 d; good to fine, 7s. 7 1/2 d; Orleans, ordinary to middling fair, 5s. 6 1/2 d; fair to good fair, 6s. 7 1/2 d; good to fine, 7s. 7 1/2 d; Tennessee, ordinary to middling fair 5s. 5 1/2 d; fair to good fair 6s. 6 1/2 d; Sea Island, 1s. 6 a 2s. 3; and extra fine 2s. 6 to 2s. 9.

The sales of cotton this day about 3,000 bales, the market firm.

Turpetine. The sales amount to 1400 bbls. at 12s. 6d. per cwt. No sales of Tar. Of Ashes, 500 bbls of Montreal pot have been sold at 24s. to 26 per cwt., the market steady. Flaxseed in very limited demand, the price of new New York about 62 to 63s. per bbl. Little done in Clover seed. We have had rather a better corn market. We remain yours, respectfully,

Tuesday, April 25th.—Sales yesterday, about 3000 bales, at full prices.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

LIVERPOOL, April 25, 1837. Dear Sir,—We are still without any improvement in the general state of trade. Failures occur almost daily, and of course confidence does not revive. There appears, however, to be rather less desponding in the last day or two, since the receipt of accounts from the United States to the 3d inst. There appears to be less gloom in the money market, and we have a better demand for cotton; for better qualities higher prices are obtained; inferior qualities still sell. The demand for tobacco continues very limited. Yours, &c. P. R.

NEW POST LINE TO BOSTON.—We published a few days ago a notice from Mr. James W. Hale, stating that he had established a new post route to Boston, and apparently approved the plan under the belief that it was not against the law of the land. We have since examined the law of 1837 and find the following section:—

"§ 3633. And be it further enacted, That no person other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized agent, shall set up any post or horse post, or the conveyance of letters and packets, which he, or they, may be established as such by law. And every person who shall offend herein, shall incur a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars, for each letter or package so carried."

Under this clause, the project of Mr. Hale is clearly illegal and void. We hereby take back every thing we have heretofore said, in favor of the project, and pronounce it, without hesitation, an illegal and improper act. As long as we are a people of laws, let those laws be obeyed. No popular excitement—no folly of rulers—no emergency of affairs, ought to be made the excuse or apology for an open and direct breach of law.

We trust, therefore, that Mr. Hale who is a gentlemanly, clever, industrious man, will abandon his project, and obey the law. It is no excuse that President Van Buren is the author of the Safety Fund bubble, or the Kitchen Cabinet, a pack of rascals—let them in due time be turned out; but let the laws of a free country be obeyed.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. SUGAR PLUMS FOR GOOD BOYS.—On the last day of the session of the legislature, just before the adjournment, the speaker announced the receipt of the following important communication from the cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Albany:—"Sir, I venture, in speaking for myself, to anticipate the cordial approbation of our sister institutions in saying that it will afford the banks of this city much pleasure to furnish the legislature with some specie change, as they are about leaving the city. That gentlemen may ask for it with entire freedom, you are at liberty to make this announcement to the house."

Very respectfully, &amp;c. "THOS. W. OLCOTT."

By this it appears that the banks can furnish specie for five and ten dollar notes to those that have favors to grant—but the great mass of the people must go without. Virtuous bankers! wise legislators!

I want to buy a good horse and stanhope—a capital trotter will be preferred. Applicants will please to take notice that I don't want to be cheated. By the breaking up of so many fashionable establishments, I should think I could get one cheap. "Every dog has his day."

415 BROADWAY.—Call and get a suit of cheap clothes—see advertisement in another column. The ready money people ought to be patronized. Down with the long credits—shavers—shunners—regues, and paper gentry.

## The Races.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—4th day—Friday, June 2d.—Purse of \$1000—for 3 year old, 90 lbs.—four, 104 lbs. five, 114 lbs.—six, 121 lbs., and aged 126 lbs.—Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.—four mile heats. Sam. Laird's (Gen. E. Irvine's) b. horse Mingo, by Eclipse, out of Bay Bet, by Thornton's Rattler, 6 years old, 1 2 1 W. R. Johnson's ch. f. Mary Blunt, by Sir Charles, 4 years old, 4 1 2 J. C. Stevens' b. c. African, by imported Valentine, 4 years old, 2 4 dis. R. Talbotson's ch. h. Postboy, by Henry, 6 years old, 3 3 dis. H. Wilkes' ch. m. Gipse, by Eclipse, 5 years old, 5 5 dis.

They got off well together; African made the running with Postboy next to him, the others close up, all hard in hand, going along at little more than common exercise pace to the end of the first mile. They entered upon the second mile, African still leading, when Mingo, who had been held back, went forward and took his station third behind Postboy, his neck twisted to one side by the hard pull of the rein; in coming up the front stretch Postboy went forward and took the lead; went off the third mile in front, with Mingo next to him; in going along the back stretch, African made a dash and came first; the pace now became good, African in front at the close of the third mile, with Mingo hanging upon his haunches.

They now went away at a racing pace the fourth mile, round the south bend, African yet in front, with Mingo close upon him, Postboy next to Mingo, Gipse and Mary Blunt in waiting. They went thus down the back run, having ascended the hill, and entered upon the north sweep, Mingo ran up to African, and challenged, they now made strong running and swung round the last pole into the quarter stretch together, a severe rally took place in the run home, but the stride of Mingo told, and he came first by half a length, African shewing himself a good colt. Postboy next, Mary Blunt and Gipse neither making an attempt to win—Run in 8 min. 1 sec.

Second Heat.—They all went off in a rush, and kept so until arrived at the back stretch, when Postboy came out a length in front, followed by Mary Blunt down the stretch; Postboy came first round to the stand, and led off the second mile, with Gipse close upon him, Mary Blunt and African next, side and side, Mingo waiting upon them under a hard pull, with mouth open and neck drawn to one side. At the termination of the second mile, Postboy led ten yards in advance, and went away for the third round as in defiance of his antagonists, Gipse retaining the second place. When arrived at the ascent, Mingo crawled past Gipse, and took ground close to Postboy, ready for the rally; they came round the north bend at a lively pace; in coming up the front stretch, Mingo crept further up, and they came to the post the third time, head and girth, the others all well up; the play not yet commenced in earnest. They now went away on the last round, Postboy leading gallantly round the south turn; at the back stretch Mingo challenged, Postboy ran with him along the stretch, they swept round the north bend at a good pace; Mingo held well together, made the last turn first, and made severe running up the quarter stretch, and appeared to be winning. When within three hundred yards of home, Mary Blunt came out like a bee from a hive, cleared Postboy, and with the Chifney push, sloped past Mingo, and won the heat by two lengths, in 8 min. 25 sec.

Third Heat.—All five answered the call.—They went off evenly, Postboy leading round the turn a few feet.—At the back straight run, African made play, and came first round. The black now seemed resolved to cut out the work—he went away (the second mile) at a rattling pace, followed by Mary Blunt, Mingo third, Postboy fourth, Gipse in the rear—they kept thus, until having measured off the back straight run and got up the hill. On the north turn Mary Blunt went close up, African yet keeping up a killing run, kept the lead round to the end of the 2d mile.

Here Postboy crawled up second, followed and watched closely by Mingo. They went on at a tell tale pace (the third mile) African on the lead, going along to kill; at the back part of the course Mary Blunt was fourth, and Gipse completely beat; they kept it up round the north bend at a racing pace to the front stretch, in coming up which Mingo went up second, Mary Blunt third, Postboy falling back fourth, Gipse a long distance behind—African yet in front.

The fourth mile was now measuring off, they went round the first bend without change of position until arrived at the back stretch. Here Mingo and Mary Blunt made play simultaneously, whistled past African like twin bullets, kept on at a murderous rate down the straight run; round the north turn, the struggle was distressing, they swung into the quarter stretch, head and head, took their line for home, Mary outside, away they came like meteors, but the long rating stroke of Mingo told in straight work, and he won cleverly by a length, Postboy, African, and Gipse distanced.

Run, as reported by the judges, in 7 minutes and 47 seconds—but many gentlemen who held stop watches, made the time 7 minutes 45 or 46 seconds, which is the quickest time in which a third four mile heat was ever been made in America, and from two to three seconds quicker than what the second four mile heat was done in by Eclipse and Henry, in their ever memorable match race, in May, 1833.

Second Race.—Sweepstakes of \$—, with \$100 added by the proprietors of the course, for all ages—weights the same as before—mile heats.

Valentine, 4 years old, 4 3 1 J. C. Stevens' b. f. Bonny Black, by imp. Robert L. Stevens' ch. c. Mortimer, by Monmouth Eclipse, 4 years old, 3 1 2 Wm. Gibbons' b. f. Lady Hope, by Monmouth Eclipse, 4 years old, 1 3 3 Daniel Abbott's b. m. Shepherdess, by Lance, 5 years old, 2 dr. H. Kelsey's ch. h. Mark Moore, by Eclipse, 5 years old, 5 dr.

They had a fair start, Shepherdess took the lead, followed by Bonny Black, in coming up the stretch Lady Hope came in front and won the heat, in 1m. 50 1/2 sec.

Second Heat—Mortimer made the running and kept the lead to the end—run in 1m. 54 sec.

Third Heat—Mortimer made the running, Bonny Black made play on the back stretch, ran head and head round the north turn, and beat the horse home by a length—run in 1 min. 56 sec.

Fourth Heat—Bonny Black took the lead and kept it to the end, winning by 4 lengths—run in 2 min. 2 sec.

The day was fine, the course remarkably well attended, many ladies were in the ladies' stand, and the sport excellent!

GREAT LITERARY FESTIVAL.—We understand that another "Great Literary Festival" is preparing to be got up in this city—greater than any that ever graced its annals. We are promised the particulars next week.

The clergy are beginning to endorse and approve the suspension of specie payments. The clergy had better mind their own proper business—saying prayers—singing psalms, and preaching dull sermons.

## Comedy of Errors—The Delavans of Albany and New York.

What's in a name?—Shakspeare. There's a good deal in a name. Every one in New York has heard of the name of DELAVAN, consecrated by the revolution and embalmed in the history of a great people struggling for liberty. The late General DELAVAN, of Westchester, a patriot of 1776, has been gathered to his fathers, but his descendants remain, to preserve the name, to continue the race, and, perchance, to add, when the opportunity occurs, to the illustrious reputation of a common ancestor.

In Albany there is a branch of this stock—so there is in New York—yet by the natural workings of nature the original character of the race has divided and now runs in two distinct currents. The Albany Delavans are enthusiastic, generous, religious, and sometimes fanatical—the New York Delavans are equally enthusiastic, equally generous, equally moral—but they happen to have inherited the larger portion of the practical good sense of the race, while they give the monopoly of religions and such mental vagaries to their Albany relatives.

In consequence of this division of the original intellectual inheritance, the Albany Delavans are terrible temperance people, prodigious abolitionists, and very liberal in building churches and manufacturing saints—sometimes out of very ordinary materials. On the contrary, the New York Delavans like a glass of good wine in moderation, think the blacks are clever enough in their proper places, blacking boots and cooking salmon, and expend all their spare funds in relieving industrious, distressed seamstresses, and any other practical charity, in preference to endowing churches, or quarrelling about creeds and texts of scripture, or wine at the sacrament.

Yet in spite of this distinction in their tastes and principles, the like name causes some strange mistakes, as much as that made by the two Dromios, in the "Comedy of Errors."

Not long since a beautiful southern lady purchased a variety of elegant hardware at their splendid stores, 36 Maiden Lane, and corner of Broome street and Broadway. She ordered the articles to her hotel, with the bill. After being absent herself an hour, she returned in her carriage, and made a peremptory call for Mr. Charles H. Delavan, at 36 Maiden Lane. He happened to be out.

"Good for nothing fellow!—take back all the goods," said she in one of the prettiest states of indignation imaginable.

Mr. Delavan came in—he was astonished.—He had seen the beauties of the court of William IV., but he had not seen any sublimity and beauty equal to this delicious creature from Carolina. Her eyes flashed fire—her soft bosom heaved—her whole frame was breathing with holy indignation.

"What's the matter with the goods, ma'am?—what's the matter with the goods, ma'am?" asked Mr. D. in astonishment.

"Matter enough," said she.

"Are they not good and sound?"

"I have no objection on that score," said the sweet creature—"they are handsome enough and cheap enough—these trays are beautiful—these lamps most admirable—but what of that? Do you think I shall purchase of you?"

"Of me?" reiterated Mr. D., in astonishment.

"Yes, sir, of you. Are you not an abolitionist?"

Mr. Delavan gradually recovered his composure—looked up with a smile—"I am an abolitionist! not at all my dear lady."

"Have I not seen your name, as an officer, attached to the abolition meeting at the Tabernacle?"

"Oh! ho!" said Mr. D., "so I must suffer for the whims of my distant connections at Albany. Why, my dear madam, I and my brothers are quite different people from our Albany namesakes. It is true we are Delavans altogether, and sprang from the same race, but I am no abolitionist, and disapprove of any man meddling with what does not concern him. So are my brothers. We leave these whims to our Albany namesakes."

"Oh! very well," said the sweet Carolinian, relaxing her beautiful features, and showing a pretty foot and ankle. "I am very glad to find it so. I will, therefore, pay your bill and take the goods and some other articles I want."

A general *éclaircissement* then took place. Mr. Delavan and his fair customer parted good friends.

Hereafter, all our southern friends will please to take notice that in certain matters of opinion there is as wide difference between the Delavans of Albany, and the Delavans of New York—as there is between abolition and anti-abolition.

PENNY SPITE.—The extraordinary increase in the circulation, advertising, influence and popularity of the several unique newspapers which I issue from my newspaper establishment, 21 Ann street, consisting of the MORNING HERALD, EVENING CHRONICLE, &c. &c., has again thrown the little rickety penny papers into hysterics. The "Sun" and the "Era" are out in full tilt, accusing me of all sorts of crimes—"moral outrage," "great liar," "miserable reptile," &c. &c., but the real crime is the ability of publishing two daily papers, with a weekly circulation unprecedented in the world, being one hundred and twenty thousand sheets per week, and a patronage which is rapidly becoming the first in the world.

We think it is particularly ungracious in Robert Hoe & Co. to permit their hired vagabonds to call us names. I have paid them in full for the very excellent double cylinder press they furnished me, and when I want more articles in their line, I will prefer them.

If they lose \$10,000 in the ridiculous operation of trying to make a blockhead establish the "Era," that is no fault of mine. I told them the result before they started it. Poor drivellers, going about from grog shop to grog shop, philosophizing on gin slings and "cold wittals," are not the materials to create newspaper popularity. People must do as I do—get up early—work hard—be attentive to business—love the ladies—be careful of cash—industrious, sober, temperate, and occasionally, by way of a luxury, dine on a broiled chicken and a small bottle of London porter at Lovejoy's—price for both, four shillings—and then after the day's work is over to bed early.

The days of the Sun and Era, and all the sixpenny and penny papers have been. Now comes my day. I am the Napoleon of 1837. My establishment, with a circulation and popularity unprecedented in the annals of newspapers, is concentrating upon it all the ready money advertising of the city. Why? Because I give it a greater and better circulation.—The Sun has already curtailed its size, and lost half its circulation and advertising, and is rapidly losing the rest—the Era never had but little of either, and that little is going, going, gone, long since. It will probably stop in a month, out of actual starvation. It tried to sustain itself by coining the locofocies; but the locofocies, cunning chaps, prefer sober, talented editors, so they all go for the "Examiner," and have left the dirty Era.

We expect a general attack from the sixpenny and penny press as long as they live. Great success and unquestioned merit form always the shining mark for blockheads. We care not. We brush the insects out of our path.

ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.—The Harpers have just published a splendid new novel on the events of this remarkable man's life.

Crichton in the sixteenth century was something like Bennett in the nineteenth. Crichton defeated the philosophers of his day—so does Bennett. Crichton outstripped the penny wits—so does Bennett. Crichton had an agreeable cast or squint in the eye—so has Bennett. Crichton was a native of Scotland—so is the rascal Bennett. This new novel is worth reading. It is written by the author of Rockland, and is a history of the life and adventures of both Crichton and Bennett.

The CHRONICLE of this evening will have a long extract describing the original. Ladies get the book.

FEMALE GALLANTRY.—A highly respectable German lady, the wife of a customer of ours, one evening recently, was proceeding hastily across the Park, about sun down, to her place of residence. While gliding under the shadow of one of the large trees, a couple of black fellows crossed her track, and one of the scoundrels laid his hands upon her in a very impudent manner. The gallant young creature, instead of fainting with fear, started aside, up with her soft little hand, clenched firmly in the highest indignation of insulted virtue, and gave the scoundrel a clip in the eye, that sent him reeling beyond the trunk of the tree he stood beside. She then took to her feet and ran for life as it were. When she reached home, she was so exhausted and overcome, that she fainted in her husband's arms.

We would give \$20 in specie to discover the scoundrel—he deserves the greatest punishment man can undergo. The gallant creature, is by birth a German, young and pretty. She deserves a coronet.

SALE OF SPLENDID CAMILLAS.—We would draw the attention of the public to a choice collection of Camillas which will be offered for sale on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, at Levy's, 18 Courtlandt street. They will be arranged for inspection this day, when the ladies particularly are invited to call and examine them. They will speak for themselves.

THE PHILOMATHESAN SOCIETY held their anniversary last night in the chapel of the University. It was a perfect jam of beauty, taste and fashion.

NEW FURNITURE STORE, 112 FULTON STREET.—Married couples, just through the honeymoon, and desirous of going to housekeeping, would do well to look into this splendid furniture store. There is one of the best assortments we have seen in the city. Families for cash, or short good credit, will find bargains here.

PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS, 286 BROADWAY.—I had my head examined at this emporium of philosophy the other day, and shall give an account of it soon. It was a queer affair.

RENTS.—Rents are coming down. Many of the splendid palaces on the squares up town, are up to let at any rent. Many of the considerable landlords are reducing their rents. We understand that the liberal landlord of Miss Boyd, who keeps a boarding house in Broadway, is deliberating whether he will return from \$8000 to \$5000 per annum, the latter being the former rent. Generosity will succeed.

Don't forget that Miss Clifton appears tonight at the Park Theatre. She is a magnificent piece of home materials, and a better never trod the boards or set a man's heart on fire. N. B. I have helped to marry off Mademoiselle Celeste, Miss Kemble, Miss Hughes, Miss Phillips, Miss Grove, and Miss Watson—now on hand, Miss Tree, Miss Clifton, and one or two others, all beautiful, talented creatures. Their day is coming.

## MONEY MARKET.

Saturday, June 3.

After a week of depression and agitation—debt and confusion—uncertainty in the banks and large exports of specie, the money market yesterday opened with a good deal of life and animation. Stocks rose several per cent, and the feeling was decidedly better. In the early part of the morning the market, with accounts seven days later—to the 25th ult.—was announced coming up the harbor. This at once produced a great sensation in the public mind, and suspended for a time all operations till it was known exactly what the import of the news was. Fortunately it was favorable. The accounts of the failure of the Josephs, with the operations of the United States Bank, appear to have reached England almost simultaneously. To this latter circumstance we are indebted for the favorable appearance of the English money market as far as heard from. The efforts of the United States Bank to relieve the money market in this country, and to organize the foreign exchanges by the issue of post notes and bonds, are very much approved in the London and Liverpool markets of commerce. The general effect of these operations was to produce a slight advance in the price of cotton.

Yet it will be recollected that, at the last dates, in England, they had not heard of our worst condition in this country. Towards the middle of April and up to the 16th of May, when the banks suspended specie payments, we reached the deepest point of depression. Our news from England for a month to come will, therefore, deal us out, piece by piece, the effects of the general derangements in this country on the American trade in England.

From the general appearance of things there, we are disposed to believe that our greatest disasters will not affect the English market so deeply as we had anticipated. The numerous connections of England with the Continent—with India—with the Mediterranean—with all the world, cause her commerce with the United States to dwindle to a point. Her resources, therefore, in the day of calamity, are much greater than ours. The destruction of the whole American trade would no doubt be disastrous to English commerce—but we are disposed to think